BY L. V. BLUM.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS,—[illegible] country produce as we need [illegible].
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The [illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865. NO. 46.

ADVERTISING RATES.
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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865.

The Latest N. C. War News.

At latest accounts, Goldsborough had not yet been occupied by the enemy. The announcement, last week, that the place had fallen, was premature, founded on rumor believed to be reliable.

We have rumors of the war in this State every day, but they are as contradictory as they are abundant. We glean the latest from the *Progress* of Monday. For news of the week see elsewhere.

There has been fighting below Raleigh. But everything was quiet at Goldsborough on Sunday. Kilpatrick was reported at Sleepy Creek, 12 miles from Goldsboro, and musket firing was heard and heavy cannonading south of Smithfield—supposed to have been skirmishing.

Gen. Johnston is reported to have made a vigorous attack upon Sherman early on Sunday morning—result unknown, but there has been fighting, it is said. We, of course, give these rumors as we receive them.

The *Progress* gives the following account of the battle at Averasboro', in Cumberland county, about 40 miles from Raleigh.

THE BATTLE NEAR AVERASBORO'

This turns out to have been an affair of much more magnitude and importance than was at first supposed. We have not been able to obtain any entirely reliable account of it, but will give such information as we think probably the nearest to correctness.

We have conversed with several wounded and other soldiers engaged in the fight and they all agree that it was a desperate one.—Most of them think our entire loss was about 1000, while they say that of the enemy must have been 4000 or 5000. A gentleman just from Weldon on Saturday last, informs us that he saw an official dispatch from Gen. Johnston which placed our loss at 350, and the supposed loss of the enemy at 5000.

The following is what we think probably approaching a true account, though among so many rumors we cannot vouch for the absolute truth of any:

It seems that the fight commenced about noon on Wednesday, the 15th, and continued briskly until night. Considerable skirmishing was carried on all night, and on Thursday morning the battle commenced furiously, and raged the whole day. Gen Hardee, with about a half a corps, was entrenched between Black Creek and Cape Fear river, at no great distance from the confluence of those two streams, but at a point higher up than that at which the enemy crossed the former stream. Here he was attacked by two corps of Sherman's veterans, and our works were charged three several times and each charge was repulsed with immense slaughter. We do not understand the position of Gen. Bragg, but we are informed that his troops were driven back, which made it necessary for Hardee to fall back to prevent being flanked. He had to abandon two guns, the horses belonging to them being all or nearly all killed, so that he was unable to bring them off.

1st Battalion N. C. Sharpshooters.—We inadvertently neglected to notice the arrival of this Battalion, commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson, last week. The officers and privates are looking remarkably well and appear to be in fine spirits. The object of the visit is generally understood, and a number of deserters have been arrested and sent on to their commands, from this county and Yadkin.

Capt. Carmichael's well known band of music accompanies the Battalion.

Some five men, we learn, have been shot in this county, (two of them from Yadkin,) by the military. We know nothing of the circumstances in connection with the shooting, except that some of them were executed for desertion.

A portion of the 23d Regt. N. C. T. have also been on a visit to this county for a week past.

We learn that this is not the only county where the presence of troops was deemed necessary to arrest deserters.

The deserters in Randolph and other counties are committing numerous and aggravating outrages. And we learn that a squad of Senior Reserves, in the upper part of Davidson county, have trespassed on the privileges of defenceless women and old men, taking possession of horses, wagons and other property. Where is the civil law?

Rain! Rain!! Rain!!!—We do not remember ever seeing more rain fall than during the past winter, which has very much embarrassed farming operations. But little oats has yet been seeded, and very little preparation made for planting corn. And as a wet winter indicates, it is said, a dry summer, let us make arrangements accordingly, if we can.

New Advertisements.—Tax Notice. Adj. General's order to Militia officers and officers of the Guard for home defence to report to Raleigh without delay, &c. Horse Stolen. Runaway negro. Tax Listers and Assessors.

The telegraph announces the intelligence of the death of Gen. Whiting, of this State, at Governor's Island, from wounds received at Fort Fisher. Gen. Whiting was a gallant officer. He distinguished himself by his courage in the battle in which he received his death wound.

Concert.—On Friday night last, Capt. Carmichael's Brass Band, of the 1st N. C. Battalion, accompanied by a select [illegible], entertained a very large audience, in the town hall with instrumental and vocal music. Alternate [illegible] and [illegible] of Jubal! But, after all, the contrast of sound was less painful than pleasant to the ear, and the loud applause which followed every air gave palpable evidence that all were delighted. The concert was given for the benefit of the "Soldiers' Relief Association," and it all wound up to the pretty tune of—nearly a thousand dollars.

News of the Week.

All quiet around Richmond and Petersburg.

Mobile.—Rumors are current of an early advance of the enemy on Mobile. There is a large fleet in the bay, and land forces are concentrating at Pensacola.

We learn from the *Conservative* that the following appointments have been made by the Council of State:

Board of Internal Improvements.—Henry Nutt, of New Hanover and John D. Hyman of Henderson.

Literary Board.—Prof. Richard Sterling of Guilford, L. C. Edwards, of Granville and W. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg.

The loss of the presses at Columbia, S. C. upon which Confederate money was printed, will cause some delay in the issue of more currency.

Promoted.—Rev. J. H. McNiel, editor of *N. C. Presbyterian*, who has been for some time acting as Major of the Fifty N. C. Cavalry, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel.

Six men, says the Charlotte *Democrat*, members of the Foreign Battallion, which has been encamped near that town, were recently executed for desertion.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Macon, March 4.—The House adopted a resolution requesting the repeal of the Conscript law and accept men from the States under officers of their own choice—yeas 61, nays 46.

Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, is about to gather all the youths of the State in a certain healthy portion of the State, and establish a military camp for their discipline and education.

CONGRESS.

The recommendation of the President to abolish class exemptions and confer upon him alone unlimited power to detail, was rejected.

The House bill suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was rejected in the Senate.

The bill to provide for reorganizing the army and militia was rejected by a tie vote.

The bill to amend the law regulating impressments was considered and passed. It provides that in all cases where property is impressed for the army, it shall not be necessary to pay at the time of impressment.

In Senate, the House bill to provide for arrears due the army and navy was lost for want of a quorum—yeas 11, nays 1.

Congress passed in secret session, and the President has approved, an act to raise coin for the purpose of furnishing necessary supplies for the army. Sec. 1st authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from any banking corporation or individuals any sum in coin not exceeding three millions in the aggregate, and secure its repayment at such time as may be agreed upon, not exceeding two years after the conclusion of a treaty of peace, by issuing bonds payable in coin, and drawing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in specie. The Secretary is empowered to pledge cotton and tobacco owned by government to the extent of the value of the coin obtained, or to convey the same in payment for such coin, with the right to the lender to export, free of duty, except to the extent of 1 per cent. now imposed by law.

Sec. 2d provides that in the event of a failure to obtain a loan, there shall be levied and collected a tax of 25 per cent upon all gold and silver coin, bullion and foreign exchange in the Confederacy, payable in kind on the 1st of April, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Amounts not exceeding $200 are exempt from tax; also all amounts loaned to the government under the first section.

From the North.

The Canadian Parliament has voted a million dollars for the permanent defence of the country, and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the frontier service.

The Republicans have carried New Hampshire by an increased majority; also securing another member in Congress.

Sir Frederick Bruce, late Minister to China, succeeds Lord Lyons at Washington.

Official Report from Sheridan of his Operations:—He says he remained at Charlottesville two days. The troops were occupied during the time in destroying the two iron bridges near town and the railroad for a distance of 8 miles. On the 6th he sent the First Division to Scottsville with directions to send out light parties through the country to destroy all mills, canal locks and bridges on the Rivana river. The Third Division proceeded down the railroad to Amherst C. H., destroying every bridge, mill, &c., on the road. Sheridan says he found great abundance in this county, for men and animals. At New Canton the guard lock was destroyed and James river let in to the canal, carrying away the banks and washing out the bottom of the canal. He had no opposition up to date. It is reported that twelve canal boats, laden with supplies, ammunition, rations and medical stores were captured.

Commodore Hollins was shot near Gordonsville while attempting to escape.

Hugh McCullough has been confirmed as Fessenden's successor.

Advices from Matamoras state that Gen. Mejia, Commander in Chief of the Mexican forces, visited Confederate General Slaughter at Brownsville, and was received with a salute of 21 guns. After dinner the Confederate flag was raised, and Gen. Mejia made a speech, in which he said the Confederacy would soon be recognized. He invited the Confederate officers to a grand banquet at Matamoras.

Lincoln has vetoed the bill granting [illegible] the Southern States.

Northern News.—Richmond, March 16.—European advices to the 25th ult. are at hand. The subject of the Canadian defences was debated in the House of Lords. Earl Derby favored the adoption of vigorous measures in view of the hostile feelings of the Americans. Earl De Grey said the Government would ask for a vote of fifty thousand pounds sterling for the defence of Quebec, leaving [illegible] to the Canadians. Lords Malmesbury and Ellenborough complained of the inadequacy of the amount asked for. Earl Russell regretted the discussion and said the government had declined to make any movement while the Canadians declined to take measures themselves, but as they now show a different spirit, [illegible] assist them. The debate caused a depression in the funds and a fall in consols.

No other news of interest.

Mexican News.—News from Mexico confirms the report of the capture of Oajaca, with the garrison of 7,000 men, being the largest body of troops which defended the sinking fortunes of the Republic.

Maximillian has been recognised by England. He gave a special audience to the British Envoy who presented autograph letters from Victoria. The one to the Empress Charlotte addresses her as "my best beloved sister."

Victoria expresses the belief that the establishment of the Empire is beginning a new and happy era for Mexico, and congratulates the Emperor on his elevation.

The *Tribune* says Andy Johnson was demented by liquor when sworn into office, and made senseless and discreditable harangues, and that he has become a drunkard, and if he does not reform he cannot remain Vice-President of the United States.

Orders have been received at New York to commence the draft on the 15th inst.—About 18,000 names have to be drawn.

Senator Harlan, of Iowa, has been confirmed as Secretary of the Interior, *vice* Usher resigned.

Napoleon's Policy.—Richmond, March 12.—The Paris correspondent of a London Journal says Napoleon had a paragraph written in his address expressive of his sorrow at the continuance of the war in America, and reaffirming his neutrality, when the advices per Canada reached him, reporting the opening of peace negotiations at Fortress Monroe. This news placed him in a dilemma. His neutrality was likely to be of little avail, and he concluded to remain silent. The Yellow Book laid before the Chambers has something upon the subject. It says: We have decided so long as circumstances were not more favorable, not to renew our efforts to open a way to an understanding. We have remained inactive but not indifferent spectators of the conflict in which so much ruin is accumulated. We have thought it our duty to turn our attention solely to the condition of our French subjects as worthy of our interest. Owing to the peculiar situation of the Confederate States of the South, with which we do not keep up official relations, we can often do nothing but register claims of French subjects in those States, reserving to ourselves to enforce them at some fitting opportunity.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Yankee Secretary of War, on Friday, sent to Congress his annual report, which he says has been delayed in order that Lt. Gen. Grant might furnish a summary of his military operations, but the summary has not been received, as the activity of the campaign in progress demands his unceasing attention. The results of the volunteer recruiting service, under the different calls for troops, dated Feb. 1st, March 14th and July 18th, are given in the report of Provost Marshall General Fry, who says, in reference to the re-enlistment of veteran volunteers during the autumn of 1863, that over one hundred and thirty-six thousand soldiers, who would otherwise, ere this, have been discharged, were secured for three years longer. Organizations which would otherwise have been lost to the service were preserved, and recruits and capable and experienced officers were retained in command. This force has performed an essential part in the great campaign of 1864, and its importance to the country cannot be over estimated. The result of the recruitment in the rebel States is reported to be unfavorable.

The arrest of deserters and stragglers is continued with vigor. 39,392 have been arrested between October 1863 and October 1864. The total number received from the establishment of the Bureau to October 1864, is 60,750. The Veteran Reserve corps, October 1864, consisted of 764 officers, and 28,738 men.

The report of the Secretary gives a summary of the heads of the several bureaus connected with the War Department, and concludes by saying that the general exchange of prisoners, effected under the instructions of the Department, is in course of execution, and it is hoped that all of our prisoners who are in the hands of the rebels will soon be returned. A furlough of thirty days is extended to them as they returned to the city of Anapolis.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, March 14.

The President addressed an important message to Congress yesterday, which was read in secret session. He says the country is now environed with perils which it is our duty to calmly contemplate. The recent military successes of the enemy have had the natural effect of encouraging our foes and discouraging our people. The capitol of the Confederate States is now threatened and in greater danger than it has heretofore been during the war. This fact is stated without reserve as due to the people in whose constancy and courage my entire trust is reposed, and to Congress in whose wisdom and resolute spirit the people have confided for adoption of measures which are required to guard them from threatened perils.

The President states that it is his deliberate conviction that it is within our power to avert the calamities which menace us and secure the triumph to our sacred cause. This result is to be obtained by that prompt, resolute devotion of the whole of the resources of men and money in the Confederacy to the achieving of our liberties and independence. We need for carrying on the war successfully, men and supplies for the army. We have both within the country sufficient to attain success. For the purchase of supplies the Treasury must be provided with means.

He recommends for reasons stated that Congress devise means for making available coin within the Confederacy for the purpose of supplying the army with two millions of dollars [illegible]. The Army of Virginia and North Carolina can be amply supported for the remainder of the year.

An important law should be amended by enabling the impressment of supplies, without making payment at the time of impressment; this power is admitted to be objectionable, but all objections must yield to absolute necessity. He also suggests the taxation of supplies impressed at specie rates the obligation of the government to be given for the payment of the price in coin with interest or at option of the creditor returned in kind.—The President says the measures passed during the present session for recruiting the army are insufficient. He is impelled by profound conviction of duty and stimulated by perils which surround our country to urge additional legislation on this subject.

The bill employing negroes as soldiers had not reached him though the printed journals inform him of its passage. Much relief is anticipated from this measure though he fears less than would have resulted from its adoption at an earlier time.

The President recommended the repeal of all class of exemptions so as to strengthen the forces in the field and abate discontent in the army. The measure most needed, however for affording an effective increase in our military strength is a great militia law, Providing not only how and of what persons of the militia are to be organized, but providing the mode of calling them out of the States reserving the appointment of officers.

The President strongly urges the suspension of privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus and says the time has arrived when 'tis not advisable or expedient but almost indispensable to the successful result of the war with the prompt abolition of the measure above recommended and the united hearty co-operation of Congress and the people in execution of the laws and the defence of the country we may enter upon the present campaign with cheerful confidence in the result. let whatever resource remaining available but be united in the resolution to be free.

We must continue this struggle to a successful issue, or make abject cowardly submission.

The President then informs Congress that in the course of the conference at Fortress Monroe a suggestion was made by one of our Commissioners for negotiating by means of a convention between the commanding Generals of the armies of the belligerents. Lincoln did not accept the suggestion. Subsequently Ord asked an interview with Longstreet, during which the latter was informed there was possibly a satisfactory adjustment of the present unhappy difficulties by means of a military convention. Lee according to these instructions wrote to Grant on the 2nd inst proposing to meet him for conference on the subject, stating he was vested with the requisite authority. Grant replied he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference, that his power extended only to making conference on subjects purely military. Thus it appears the Government of the United States will not make any terms or agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities There remains no choice for us but to continue the contest to a final issue.

The President invites attention to the means by which above all others we may hope to escape the calamities that would result from failure. Prominent is the necessity for an earnest and cordial co-operation between all departments of the Government, State and Confederate, and all eminent citizens throughout the Confederacy. To Senators and Representatives do the people especially look for encouragement and counsel. Thus united in one common, holy cause, rising above all selfish considerations, rendering all our means and faculties tributary to the country's welfare, let us bow submissively to the divine will and reverently invoke the blessing of our Heavenly Father.

GENERAL LEE'S PLANS—AUSTERLITZ OR WATERLOO.

The New York *Mercury*, of February 26th, has an editorial article which possesses particular interest at this time. We copy it entire:

Wilmington is ours—Charleston is ours—Columbia is ours. Without a struggle—without an answering blow. One after the other of these, but lately the chief strongholds of the rebels, have yielded to what the government organs would have us believe was an inexorable necessity. For nearly four years, bold and impregnable, they have defied attack, laughed siege to scorn, and withstood bombardment, want of supplies, and suffered all the miseries ever endured by a weaker power contending with a stronger.

And now, why is it that in this, their last extremity, they have so tamely yielded to the foe they have defied and held at bay so long? Why this sudden departure from the cities which, in the earlier days of the war, they so stoutly swore should never be desecrated by the presence of the "accursed Yankees," unless they chose to walk through heaps of ashes, smouldering ruins and desolate streets? Why are the "vandals of the North" so easily victorious? Why allowed with flaunting banners and the clash of regimental bands, to march without opposition, into these places? Is the cause weakened? Is it a premonition that resistance would be annihilation?—That the conquering legions of the North cannot be held in check, and the vast and as yet but partially developed combination of our Lieutenant General are irresistible? Let us regard the subject calmly, soberly, justly.

We do not consider it treason—we do not speak it as disloyal when we say that Robert E. Lee, the commander of the rebel forces, is, all that constitutes a strategist, in all that goes to make a General to dare and fight [illegible] ever first [illegible] and foremost in the country. While we admit the talents, the genius and the greatness of Lieutenant General Grant, it is not only unfair, but unjust, that we should refuse to acknowledge the grandeur, the sublime heroism of that gray haired veteran, the descendant of a line of patriots, which battling against the combined opposition of almost an entire world, still stand firm, unyielding, and hold at bay the most formidable armies in existence, and has, in the face of defeat, still held him to his ground, nor wavered even when hope itself seemed lost forever. Let us yield the meed of praise even to our enemies. They were once our brothers,—once hand in hand with us. Whatever their errors, their crimes, they are none the less men.

Charleston, Wilmington and Columbia being ours, cui bono? Beyond the mere fact of obtaining full control of the sea-board, and thereby relieving our blockading fleet from a tedious, tiresome service, and gaining possession of cities deserted, there does not seem to be any material advance toward the termination of the war.

Those who have studied the career of Lee, and observed his plan of campaign, know that his system is that of concentration. To mass his troops, and attack the enemy's divisions in detail, one after the other, is his strategy. Wary, circumspect, yet possessing and using at times the dash and reckless audacity in attack of the first Napoleon, he never loses a chance, and so far has left no record of a mistake.

Since his appointment to and assumption of the supreme command of the rebel army, the whole method of operation has been changed. Concentration is now the order. He is carrying out his favorite plan of prosecuting the campaign. He well knows the strength of his antagonist, and that antagonist's tenacity of purpose and immense resources. And knowing these, he is at this moment gathering the scattered forces of the rebel domain into one compact whole, with the intention of deciding the fortunes of his cause at or near Richmond. There, upon the already blood-soaked soil of the Old Dominion, will be fought the Waterloo of the rebellion.

Sherman's victories and his most entirely unopposed raid from Chattanooga to Atlanta, thence to Savannah, Charleston and Columbia, with whatever of devastation he may have created, has not in the least disconcerted Lee. It may rather be considered part and parcel of his plan. And when the true history of affairs at the front is made known, it will be found that Charleston, Columbia and Wilmington were evacuated only that the rebel commander in chief might withdraw all the available force stationed at those garrisons, to be incorporated with the army around Richmond.

It is useless to talk of Grant's combinations and tremendous schemes of which we are duly and daily reminded by army correspondents and the telegram. These grand combinations and that wonderful strategy, of which we have heard so much, have been capturing Richmond every day for the last six months. Yet the beleaguered capital is as far from our grasp as when our armies under McClellan were driven from the Peninsula. "On to Richmond!" but never into it. With the record of the last attempt beginning in the spring, and as yet unended—from the Rapidan, through the awful carnage of the Wilderness, and to the present base, a hecatomb of dear lives have been lost, the blood of our kindred has flown in torrents, happy homes have been made desolate, and grief brought to thousands of hearts, in order that the glory of one man might have its holocaust.

To gratify the dogged pertinacity of a General, whatever his genius, and whatever past success he may have blundered into, cares as little for the lives of his soldiers as he does for those of the enemy, and who would throw away half an army to accomplish a purposeless object—the administration have given him almost absolute power.

Week after week, month after month, Richmond was being evacuated. It was to be captured.

Petersburg, after being bombarded, its outer works stormed, still is held by Lee. The great Butler, elephant, the Dutch Gap canal, was to accomplish wonders, but it didn't. It caved in magnificently, and buried Butler beyond hope of resurrection. Demonstrations of an imposing character were made and are being made daily with the same result—a loss of life and no good accomplished.

But matters are approaching a crisis. Before many weeks the last grand decisive battle will have begun. The preliminaries are being rapidly arranged.

Such a contest as this will be the world has never witnessed, for upon it depends the fate of the country. In that battle, should we suffer a defeat, it will be overwhelming, and all the advantages we may have gained in the past six months will be as worthless as the bubble reputations they have made. If Lee is defeated he still has the interior in which to once more rally his scattered legions, and concentrate for defence if not for attack.

From all the outer garrisons and troop depots, the rebel army at the Capital is being augmented. Silently, but surely, the storm is gathering. Let us not be too sanguine of success. It may be that the rebel General will make it a Waterloo for us, while upon him, through the smoke of that day's battle, will shine the sun of a second day's Austerlitz. Lee will not throw away a single chance. He is not the man of Lost Opportunities. Had Lee had command of our armies at the outset of the war, we verily believe the rebellion would have been crushed in less than eight months. But we had only such second rate Generals as [illegible] Burnside and Hooker, [illegible] and Pope.

Let us trust that our Lieutenant General may be thoroughly prepared for the conflict, that when it comes our immense plurality of men may not be driven to their deaths in vain attempts to accomplish an impossible purpose, and that for once our [illegible] may be equal to their Herculean [illegible].

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

United States papers of the 4th instant have been received. The afternoon edition of the Baltimore *American* contains the inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln. It rained very hard in Washington on the morning of the 4th, which, with the mud, interfered somewhat with the ceremonies of the day. The rain ceased time enough to permit the inauguration to take place on the East front of the Capitol.

LINCOLN'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Countrymen:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement, somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth in every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it. All sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it; without war, seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war. But one of them would make war rather than let the Nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came. One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war.

To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union—even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected of the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not—that we be not judged. The prayer of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully.

The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh."

If we should suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those Divine attributes which the believer in a living God always ascribes to Him?

Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, As was said three hundred years ago, so still it must be said: "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." With malice towards none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan. To do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Miller's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his customers, and the public generally, that he has completed the rebuilding of his mill dam, and has raised it three feet higher than formerly, which will enable him to run the wheat and corn mills at the same time. The mill is now in full operation.

E. TUCKER.

March 9, 1865. tf

For Hire.

TEN NEGRO WOMEN, without encumbrance, for the balance of the year 1865. All can work in the field, gathering Wheat, Hay, husking Corn, &c., and some can plough, and others can do all kinds of housework. [illegible] will be received in produce, only. For further information inquire at this Office. They will be delivered here on or before the 1st of April 1865.

Furs, Furs Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 RABBIT Skins, also a quantity of [illegible], for which I will pay the highest Cash prices, or exchange for Hats. I still continue the manufacture of hats, and would be glad to exchange for any kind of produce.

THOS. J. BONER.

January 5, 1865. [illegible]

The People's Press.

"The Old Man Dreams."

BY DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"Oh! for an hour of youthful joy!
  Give back my twentieth spring,
I'd rather laugh a bright haired boy
  Than reign a gray beard king.

"Off with the wrinkled spoils of age,
  Away with learning's crown,
Tear out life's wisdom written page,
  And dash its trophies down.

One moment let my life-blood stream
  From boyhood's fount of flame,
Give me one giddy, feeling dream
  Of life all love and fame.

"My listening angel heard the prayer
  And calmly smiling, said,
"If I but touch thy silvered hair,
  Thy hasty wish has sped.

"But is there nothing in thy track
  To bid thee fondly stay,
While the sweet seasons hurry back
  To find the wished for day?

"Ah truest soul of woman-kind,
  Without thee what were life?
One bliss I cannot leave behind:
  I'll take—my precious—wife!

"The angel took a sapphire pen,
  And wrote in rainbow dew,
"The man would be a boy again,
  And be a husband too!"

"And is there nothing yet unsaid
  Before the change appears?
Remember all their gifts have fled
  With those dissolving years."

"Why, yes, for memory would recall
  My fond parental joys;
I could not bear to leave them all,
  I'll take—my—girls—and—boys!

"The smiling angel dropped his pen:
  'Why, this will never do;
The man would be a boy again,
  And be a father too!"

"And so I laughed—my laughter woke
  The household with its noise—
And wrote my dream when morning broke,
  To please the gray-haired boys."

RANDOM THOUGHTS

On the Past, Present and Future of the American War, 1861.

BY AQUILLA.

Chapter VI.

Conscription having been extended and enforced upon the male white population nearly, if not to its utmost limits, the male slaves must, as a necessity, be placed in ranks to fight out the war. With an inflated currency, worth very little as a medium of exchange, for many will not receive it for the necessary comforts of life, meat and bread, with which to subsist army and people, either stored by speculators, or becoming scarce for want of production,—with a tithing and impressment system closely enforced, but as yet, supposed with no very serious calamitous results to the people;—taxes increasing, whilst population and territorial production is decreasing, throwing the burden upon the few on whom excise may be levied;—the enemy still pressing his lines by inch to yard, and from yards to miles on and around our territory, and strengthening his means of defence, to hold old and newly acquired positions on our soil, and the ultimatum to fight it out on both sides,—when viewed in the light of reason and common sense, is well calculated to impress the mind of the great body politic with convictions that the crisis is nearly, if not already beginning to come upon the country. The situation of things as thus seen, and it cannot reasonably be doubted by the most incredulous, must in view of daily events, fix in the mind of all a point to which we are all rapidly drifting, either for good or evil. To conclude otherwise, would exhibit a want of the common foresight which has been accorded to all men, at least, in their usual vocations of business life.

It is clearly evident that the struggle must, in the course of time, end some how, but the mode and manner is the question that interests all.

Having let the time for successful negotiation pass by, and adopting an unpropitious period to discuss that subject, and the prospect of offering anything new which would be feasible, not being now practicable, the struggle must by the consent of all, conclude in a general clash of arms, at some point, at some time, favorable or unfavorable to one or the other.— This now seems to be the prevailing opinion of all. If when this shall have taken place, we may again be permitted to return to our accustomed vocations, and under the smiles of provident industry we can meet with prosperity— when war and rumors of war shall have passed away, and liberty and law shall fill the land with peace, order and respect for right and justice to all, we shall have done well. The institution for which the contest began, and which has prolonged it, is now admitted by all, will become obsolete, *which may be attributed to the immergencies and exigencies of the struggle.* But when the line of separation is drawn, and stipulations made for the protection of rights, liberties, and property, the day of rejoicing will have just begun. When this consummation will take place, is not the province of this writer to say. But, on the other hand, should we fail to effect our object, and subjugation should follow, what then would be the result, is *the* question which fills the mind with a thousand thoughts, not to be realized until such a fate overtakes us, and our victors begin to divide the spoils of their conquests. Subjugation would literally imply loss of everything, and the reducing to a state of vassalage.— Whether such would be the result, in our case, I do not pretend to say. Some are disposed to believe that the enemy would not so dispose of our property, &c,—that we would only be reduced to the condition of some of the states which have returned to the Union, in which no sweeping confiscation acts have, as yet, been enforced upon property;—that in the event of subjugation, the property and rights of the people would still be, somehow, secured to them on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States government. Of this I entertain great fears. So believed many of the Irish before the capitulation of Limerick, and [illegible] or exile of the national forces. But it was not till after that event, when the island lay really in the condition of a conquered country, that the code of penal laws began to be [illegible]. In the language of another: There was then no army in the field to which men, goaded with oppression, could fly for refuge and for vengeance. The war was over, and only its fruits remained to be gathered. It may be that our enemy has forborne to apply the law of confiscation in the State of Missouri, and other States, until the entire rebellious States are similarly reduced, and brought under his dominion; for it [illegible] of all such States [illegible] begin the work of parcelling out the land to his soldiers, for services rendered on the field of battle. It is again said, that no treaty between victor and conquered ever binds the former. It might in this fight be supposed, that if subjugated, any treaty stipulations, or guarantees would not, if made, be observed longer than a pretext could be found to break them. Our enemy might, after getting us under his own control, use us as the Russians and English did the Poles and the Irish, under the Vienna and Limmerick treaties.—For two centuries the latter were not allowed the use of fire arms. But this is not all. Courts of inquiry might be instituted in every military or provost district, to investigate the matter or subject of treason, and then inflict summary punishment. This may not be the course our enemy may pursue, if successful; for, as some suppose, he may be more lenient towards those whom the law of his country charges with treason than other nations or people who have conquered States and provinces.—Or, in other words, the character of the mind of man are disposed to better feeling, in this age than in former times. There may be discriminations, about this I venture no remark.—There are others who entertain the opinion, that if the enemy should, at last subdue us, he will only establish provincial governments, and that at stated periods these provinces will be admitted back into the Union with new Constitutions, framed in compliance with whatever amendments may be made to the federal constitution. Being somewhat *antipodes* in a religious and political sense, it might be supposed that the text books of the young would all be changed, in order to shape the mind for the future. The church of one denomination having divided and separated would again come in conflict, and strenuous efforts would follow to dogmatise, and to root out every thing like the heresy of slavery, with a thousand other influences directed to the same end. The Irish and Poles were catholics, and Great Britain and Russia, resolved to crush out that religion, and establish Anglican Protestanism in the one country, and the Greek Church in the other. In both cases religion was only made the pretext, the grand object, it is said, was the real and personal estate. The North adheres to the doctrine of Black Republicanism, and proclaims its determination to crush out secession, and establish the former principles. It may be this is only a pretext, its real object may turn out to be the securing of personal and real estate. Soft words will not do to depend on. Smiles and a laughing face are treacherous and deceitful.— Let us hope, however, for the best and look after our best interest as an individual people. Much more could be said in regard to the future.—The guerrilla warfare, &c, so often mentioned could be discussed at length, but time forbids a further extension of the subject.

CONSCRIPTION.

The following bill "to regulate the business of conscription" has passed both Houses of Congress:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of conducting the business of conscription, there shall be assigned to each State by the President, a General officer, who shall report to the Secretary of War through an Assistant Adjutant General, to be assigned in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, to the duty of receiving returns and reports and issuing all orders in relation to conscription.

Sec. 2. All applications for exemption and detail, except as hereinafter provided, shall be decided by the General officers having charge of the business of conscription in the several States. Appeals may be taken from their decisions to the Secretary of War, but during the pendency of such appeals, the applicant shall be liable to military service.

Sec. 3. There shall be assigned from the Invalid Corps, or from officers certified by the proper medical boards to be unfit for active service in the field, a sufficient number of enrolling officers who shall report to and be under the immediate direction and control of the General officers conducting the business of conscription in the several States.

Sec. 4. All conscripts shall be examined by the medical boards of the army, after joining the commands in the field to which they may be respectively assigned, and every discharge granted by an army medical board, shall be final and shall relieve the party from all military service in the future, when the disability is permanent, and the cause of it is set forth in the discharge.

Sec. 5. If any conscript shall furnish to the enrolling officer of his county a certificate, under oath, from a respectable physician or from any army Surgeon, that he is unable to travel to the command to which he may be assigned without serious prejudice to his health, a furlough shall be granted him until the next meeting of the medical board, hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 6. There shall be assigned to each Congressional District a medical board, consisting of three army Surgeons, who, after due notice of the time and place of their meeting, shall visit each county of the district at least once in two months, and shall examine for discharge or recommendation for light duty, all conscripts who have been furloughed under the provisions of the preceding section. Every discharge granted by the said medical board shall be final and shall relieve the party from all military service in the future, when the disability is permanent and the cause of it is set forth in the certificate.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of all officers and others employed in the military service of the Confederate States, and not actually in the field, nor attached to any army in the field, including quartermasters and commissaries, commanders of posts, provost marshalls, officers of the ordnance, nitre and mining and medical bureaus, and others, to make certified monthly returns to the nearest conscript officer, of the names, ages and physical condition of all persons employed in the service which returns shall be forwarded to the General officer controlling conscription in the State.

Sec. 8. For the enforcement of the duties imposed by this act upon the general officers controlling conscription in the several States, such detachments of the reserve forces as they may deem necessary, shall be placed at their disposal.

Sec. 9. In order to secure the productions of grain and provisions necessary for the use of the army and the families of soldiers, such overseers, farmers or planters as were not enrolled in the military service on the 17th day of February, 1865, and who will be more useful to the country in the pursuits of agriculture than in the military service, shall be detailed upon the terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President. And in order to ascertain what persons should be detailed under this act for the purposes aforesaid, there shall be appointed by the President in each county, district or [illegible] agricultural bo[illegible] commercial [illegible] five years, to whom shall be addressed every application for the detail of overseer, farmer or planter, in their respective counties, districts or [illegible] and whose duty it shall be to enquire and report upon the merits of each application. And if a majority of said board shall approve the same they shall forward it together with the reasons for their approval, to the general officer controlling conscription in the State, and if he approve such application, the detail shall be allowed. If the General officer of conscription shall disapprove such application, the applicant shall have the right of appeal to the Secretary of War; and if the said board shall disapprove such application, their decision shall be final, and no right of appeal shall exist.

Sec. 10. The bureau of conscription, the camps of instruction, are hereby abolished; and all rules and regulations of the War Department inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

In response to a Resolution of the Senate, asking certain information in regard to Conscript soldiers in each State, and the execution of the Conscription laws.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond Va., Feb. 18, 1865.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter,
President of the Senate.

SIR:—I have received the following resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 16th inst:

"*Resolved,* That the Secretary of War be instructed to inform the Senate, with as little delay as possible, what number of Conscript soldiers have been levied in each State of the Confederacy and placed in service in the field; whether there has been any failure to execute the law of conscription in any State by reason of any cause other than its occupation by the enemy; if so why has it not been executed with uniformity in all localities when the operations of the enemy have not prevented."

In response, I have the honor to transmit herewith, a report from the Superintendent of Conscription containing the information desired by the Senate.

Very respectfully,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

Report of the Superintendent of Conscription.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, Feb. 17, 1865.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Sec. of War:

SIR:—Your reference to the following Resolution was received at this office on the 17th instant:

"*Resolved,* That the Secretary of War be instructed to inform the Senate, with as little delay as possible, what number of conscript soldiers have been levied in each State of the Confederacy and placed in service in the field; whether there has been any failure to execute the law of conscription in any State, by reason of any cause other than its occupation by the enemy; if so, why it has not been executed with uniformity in all localities, when the operations of the enemy have not prevented."

The following table exhibits the number of conscripts assigned to the army from camps of instruction, as furnished by the reports of the commandants of conscripts of the respective States:

Conscripts assigned to the army from Camps of Instruction.

STATE	NO.	REMARKS.
Virginia,	13 933	
North Carolina,	21,348	
South Carolina,	9,120	
Georgia,	8,993	
Alabama,	14,875	Exclusive of the operations of Gen Pillow.
Mississippi,	8,061	Exclusive of operations of Gen Pillow.
Florida,	362	Since January, 1864.
E. Louisiana,	81	For part July, August September, 1864.
E Tennessee,	5,220	
	81,993	

It is conjectured that nearly an equal number have gone into the service, and been placed on the rolls who are not recorded in the camps of instruction. The returns are accurate in the four States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

In the month of June, 1853, the matter of conscription in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, were taken from the control of this bureau and placed in the hands of Brig. Gen Pillow, who continued to administer it until January, 1864. This bureau has never been able to obtain any record or report of the operation of conscription in those States during that period of seven months. It is believed none exist. Much of the year 1864 was exhausted in the endeavor to get rid of the system of Gen. Pillow, and to establish a more uniform and efficient service. It is believed the returns, since March, 1864, from those States, are nearly correct.

In the States of Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi there has been "failure" to execute the law of conscription for the reasons stated above. In the other States it has been executed with as much uniformity and vigor as the agencies assigned to the duty and the circumstances of the country would allow.

Where there have appeared diversities, they have resulted from the difference in the efficiency of officers, the opposition of State authorities, and resistence of communities, and the exercise of the discretion vested in the Executive. In many cases localities bordering on the lines of the enemy, have required different proceedings from those applicable to the interior. In some of these great leniency was necessary, in some such rigor as induced the Executive to charge military commanders with the service. In some sections the condition of the population demanded leniency, others admitted the utmost rigor. Since February, 1864, in all the States east of the Mississippi, the same general system has prevailed.

Instructions to local officers have been uniform with the special variations indicated.— The difference in the returns of four Eastern States is fully accounted for, thus: In Virginia and South Carolina there has never been [illegible] opposition to the con[illegible] In North Carolina, and Georgia, [illegible] resistance. The consequence was that while in Virginia there were but 14,000 conscripts, there are supposed to be 16,000 *quasi* volunteers. While in North Carolina, there are 21,000 conscripts and perhaps less than 8,000 *quasi* volunteers. In Georgia the case is [illegible] the prejudice against conscription, [illegible] that only about 9,000 have been returned, and yet, the [illegible] service, [illegible] about 30,000 *quasi* volunteers. [illegible] and persistent effort of this bureau has been to preserve uniformity, and palliate all inevitable disturbances in the administration of the law.

I remain most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. A. PRESTON,
Brig. Gen. & Supt.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the Court-House in Winston, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th, 11th and 12th of April next, for the purpose of receiving Taxes from delinquent tax payers, for tithes of 1863, and the 5 per cent. tax on agricultural lists, with tax on sales for the quarter ending 31st of March, 1865.

Messrs. Sides and Richmond will also attend with me for the purpose of receiving Gross sale lists, &c.

I will receive taxes at my office, at home, up to the 10th of April.

WILL. FLYNT, Collector,
March 23d, 1865. [46-tf.] 38th District.

HORSE STOLEN!

STOLEN, on the night of the 11th inst., from my stable in Davidson County, N. C., near High Point, a gray mare, lightly dappled, supposed to be fifteen or sixteen hands high, eight years old this Spring. The "frog" of her fore feet is nearly gone and she has some warts or knots about her nose and eyes, and her movements slow or lazy.

I will give $200 reward for her delivery to me.

JOSHUA HEDGECOOK.
March 23, 1865. 46-1m.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 13th instant, a negro man by the name of JAKE. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, tolerable black, thick lips and a down look, front teeth unsound, about 30 years old. He took with him a tolerable good suit of clothes, a new pair of soldier's pants of twilled cotton, and a tolerable good brown jeans frock-tailed coat, a good wool hat and two pair of shoes, one pair heel and toe ironed. He has worked some in the black-smith shop.

I will give $100 reward, Confederate money, for his arrest and delivery to me, or any information so that I can get him. It is believed some white man has pursuaded him off, and may try to sell him.

My address is Bethania, Forsyth County, N. C.
WM. S. SCHAUB.
March, 16th, 1865. 46-4t

TAX LISTERS AND ASSESSORS

APPOINTED by the County Court of Forsyth, at March Term, 1865.

Winston District.—N. S. Cook, Esq., Tax Lister.
Edward Spach, J. D. Tavis, Assessors.
Salem District.—C. L. Rights, Tax Lister.
Wm. Shults, J. D. Siewers, Assessors.
Little Creek District.—Thos. Spach, Tax Lister.
Christian Sides, Wm. Myers, Assessors.
Yadkin District.—John Blackburn, Tax Lister.
Jas. S. Pledger, Wm A. Harper, Assessors.
Pfafftown District.—H. R. Lehman, Tax Lister.
Nath'l Pfaff, Alex. Transou, Assessors.
Mill Creek Dist.—Thos. M. Hunter, Tax Lister.
Thos. Long, Elijah Doub, Assessors.
Richmond District.—Adam Snow, Tax Lister.
John Null, T. C. Johnson, Assessors.
Old Town District.—James Crews, Tax Lister.
Newton McGee, Charles Rank, Assessors.
Buffalow District.—Joseph Wagoner, Tax Lister.
Sam'l Stolts, Wm McMillan, Assessors.
Old Field Creek Dist.—J. E. Matthews, Tax Lister.
Hardin Haizlip, R. L. Walker, Assessors.
Middle Fork Dist.—Nathan Gurley, Tax Lister.
J. P. Crews, Wm. Morris, Assessors.
Belew's Creek Dist.—Smith Linville, Tax Lister.
Wm. H. Haizlip, Geo. V. Fulp, Assessors.
Kernersville Dist.—Chas. Teague, Tax Lister.
Smith Frazer, Joseph E. Kerner, Assessors.
Bunker's Hill Dist.—Z. J. Stafford, Tax Lister.
Jno. H. Hester, Ransom Phipps, Assessors.
Abbott's Creek Dist.—A. Pitts, Tax Lister.
E. J. Hine, Wm. Stockton, Assessors.
South Fork Dist.—W. W. Thornton, Tax Lister.
Benj. Hampton, Wm. Snore, Assessors.
Waughtown Dist.—P. E. Light, Tax Lister.
Robert L. Masten, H. D. Swaim, Assessors.

It is desired by the Court that these tax listers and Assessors proceed in their duties at the proper time, according to law, without further notice. 46-2w

*** Sentinel copy twice.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 17th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 6.

I. All militia officers and officers of the Guard for Home Defence of whatever grade, except the officers of the 2nd Class of the Guard for Home Defence, residing in the Counties of Stokes, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleaveland, and in all the counties east of said counties, will repair to this city without delay and report to this office prepared for sixty days service in the Field.

This order includes all officers who claim exemption under the acts of the Legislature ratified Feb. 7th, 1865, and all officers exempted by the II Paragraph, General Orders Number 2, present series.

II. The election of all persons of the 1st Class to office in the 2nd Class of the Guard for Home Defence, is declared void. All such persons will join their proper companies in the first class without delay.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN, Adjutant General.
March 23, -1t.

All papers in the State publish once and send bills to the Adjutant General's Office.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Second Class Home Guards,
Forsyth Co N. C., March 11th, 1865

ALL persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty in the 2nd Class Home Guards, on account of *disability*, will attend at the Court House, in Winston, on the 31st day of March and the 1st day of April, 1865, to go before the State Medical Board, for the 6th Congressional District, for examination.

All those who fail to attend, will be placed in the first class.

P. E. LIGHT, Captain
Commanding Company 2nd Class, H. G.

One More Call.

THE Tax Collector, Wm. Flynt, Esq., has repeatedly called upon all those who last year furnished their Tithes to Millers, District Agents, &c., and who had not presented the papers to Mr. Gray, as Tithe Agent, or myself as County Commissioner, to do so at once,—and yet it is not done by all.

Some who have delivered Grain to District Agents or Millers, may be charged as delinquents, and I cannot help them out if they will not come forward with their receipts; and unless they do at once report the fact to me (such as have not done so) I consider myself blameless, if they have to pay the forfeiture.

[illegible] VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, March 18th, 1865. 45-[illegible]

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, some [illegible] to haul Salt from [illegible]

[illegible] VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 16, 1865.

State of [illegible]
[illegible] County.
Court of Equity. Fall Term, 1864.
William Crim and wife Jemima, and others,
vs.
Eli Fulp, John Fulp, and Franklin Fulp and others.
Petition for Partition and Dower and an account of rents, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the aforesaid defendants, Eli Fulp, John Fulp and Franklin Fulp, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Courthouse in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1865, to plead answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and the case set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity of said County, at Office this the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1864.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.
Feb. 16, 1865. 41-6t.

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15, 1865.

Mrs. Mary W. Best, J. B. Bodenhammer, Mrs. Nancy Bodenhammer, Miss Sarah Boils, Capt. A. C. Branscom, 2, George C. Campbell, Miss Louisa Cook, Miss Lavinia David, Mrs. Eliza A. Dunman, Mrs. Jane Haley, 2, Henry Harmon, Elizabeth Henderson, Miss. Alla Hiere, E. J. Hine, Mrs. A. Lilly, Miss Elizabeth Long, Mrs. Jane Marion, Mrs. M. J. Marion, Seargent F. J. Petree, Miss Sallie E. Pledger, Mrs Phebe S. Richards, C. Sanders, Miss Martha J. Snider, Miss Annie S. Slade, Mrs. Elizabeth Snider, John H. Stogdon, Miss Miss Charlotty Tauge, Mrs. Eliza Teague, John B. Vest, Wm. H. Wesson, Mrs. Julia A. Wright.

Persons calling for any of the above named letters will please say they are advertised.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Feb 15th, 1865.

ENROLLING OFFICE, FORSYTH CO.
WINSTON, N. C., Jan'y 31st, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR HAS BEEN received at this Office and is published for the information of those concerned.

W. A. ALBRIGHT,
Lt. & E. O. for Forsyth Co.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24th, 1865.

Circular, No. 3.

I. The attention of all officers in Enrolling service is called to the following extract from General Orders No. 1, Adj't and Inspector General's Office, series of 1865.

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 6th, 1865.

General Orders,
No. 1.

I. Soldiers furloughed, who fail on their return home to report to the nearest Enrolling Officer, as required by Paragraph II, General Orders, No. 141, (1863) will forfeit their furloughs, be arrested by Enrolling Officers, and returned to their command as absentees without leave. Commanding officers will express this requirement and penalty upon the face of all furloughs thus issued.

II. When extensions of leaves or furloughs shall have been once recommended under Paragraph II, General Orders No. 157, (1863) Examining Boards will not recommend further extensions, except after a personal examination by one of the Board of the officer or soldier certified to be incapacitated for duty. Where, however, this is impracticable, the Board will call on the Enrolling officer of the County, who will make the examination in person, or through a subordinate, and report to the Board the facts of the case—all of which will be embodied in the certificates of recommendation.

VI. Commanders of armies and departments, and officers of the Conscript Bureau, will not molest employees of the Tax-in-Kind service, the officers of which will be held responsible that men between the ages of 18 and 45 years are not employed therein, unless exempt or detailed because of disability.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. The provisions of the above order being perfectly plain it is scarcely necessary to issue any additional instructions upon it.

Enrolling officers will execute strictly the directions of Paragraph I.

The special attention of Examining Boards, as well as Enrolling Officers, is called to Paragraph II, directing the mode of proceeding in the cases of officers and soldiers unable to appear in person before the Board.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.
Feb. 9, 1865. 40-tf.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, September 11, 1863.

General Orders,
No. 122

* * * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person, not subject to the Rules and Articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing or any part thereof, shall upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C.
Raleigh, February 10, 1865.

Official, JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

State papers copy seven times. Feb. 16-41

HEADQ'RS RESERVE, N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1864.

General Order,
No. 1.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW, Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A., will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Hinsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3d Regiment Reserves N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, [illegible] congratulations on his promotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence and [illegible] gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer [illegible] in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) [illegible] HOLMES,
Lieutenant General.

[illegible]

Feb 23-42-[illegible] Maj. & A. A. Gen'l.

State papers copy seven times.

[illegible]

[illegible] in consequence of the absence by order of the Government [illegible] late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being [illegible] to the supply of the army [illegible] that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our [illegible]

Apples,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
do	without handles, each,	[illegible]
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield per bu 60 lbs	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 00
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	10 00
Corn,	[illegible] per bushel,	12 50
Corn Meal,	unbolted, per bushel, of 70 lbs	12 00
Flour,	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs.	90 00
do	superfine, per bbl 196 pounds,	80 00
do	fine per bbl of 196 pounds,	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 lbs	8 50
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1500 00
Horses,	cavalry, 1st class, per head,	1300 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton of 2000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton 2000 lbs	[illegible]
do	Pig, No 3, per ton 2000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton of 2000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per 100 2000 pounds	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound,	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound,	[illegible]
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1500 00
do	2nd class per head	1200 00
do	3rd class, per head	800 00
Nails,	per keg,	300 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled per 100 pounds,	10 00
do	sheaf, unbaled pr 100 lbs	9 25
do	baled per 100 lbs	[illegible]
do	shelled, per bushel,	6 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 1 yd wide 7 oz to yard per yard	2 50
do	cotton ¾ yard wide 8 oz to the yard, per yard	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	[illegible]
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs	[illegible]
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs	8 00
do	sweet per bush of 60 lbs	5 00
Peaches dried,	per bushel of 38 pounds	[illegible]
do	unpeeled, per bush. of 38 lbs	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound	[illegible]
do	salted, per pound	3 00
do	gross	2 50
Pasturage,	1 quality, near town, per head per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	6 00
do	1st quality in the country, per head per month	7 00
do	common in the country, per head, per month	[illegible]
Quinine,	[illegible]	60 00
Rags,	new, per pound,	1 50
do	old, per pound	1 10
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 pounds	12 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yd wide 4½ yds to the pound, per yard,	1 75
do	cotton ⅞ yard wide, 3½ yards to pound, per yard	[illegible]
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, per yd	2 25
Salt,	Coast per bushel of 50 lbs	40 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs	[illegible]
do	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs	[illegible]
Steel,	cast, per pound	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound	2 00
do	soft, per pound,	1 20
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs	[illegible]
Shorts,	good per bushel of 22 lbs	1 75
Ship stuff,	good per bushel of 37 lbs	2 40
Tea,	black per pound	10 00
do	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton 10 oz to yd, per yd	2 50
Tobacco,	No 1 extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
do	manufactured, per gal.	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good per bushel of 60 lbs	15 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	1 50
Wheat straw	baled, per 100	2 75
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse new	700 00
do	wood axle, 2 horse new	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	15 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment pr day,	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	35 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, per day,	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	6 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month,	110 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	65 00
Hire of horse, per day,	3 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producers should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, when they have to pay [illegible]